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SECOND EDITION.

THE OLD SUN INN,

AT

BETHLEHEM, PA.



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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

THE
AT
BETHLEHEM, PA.,
1758.



NOW THE

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BY THE AUTHOR OF "A RED ROSE FROM THE OLDEN TIME,"
"THE CROWN INN, NEAR BETHLEHEM,"
"THE OLD MILL," ETC., ETC.

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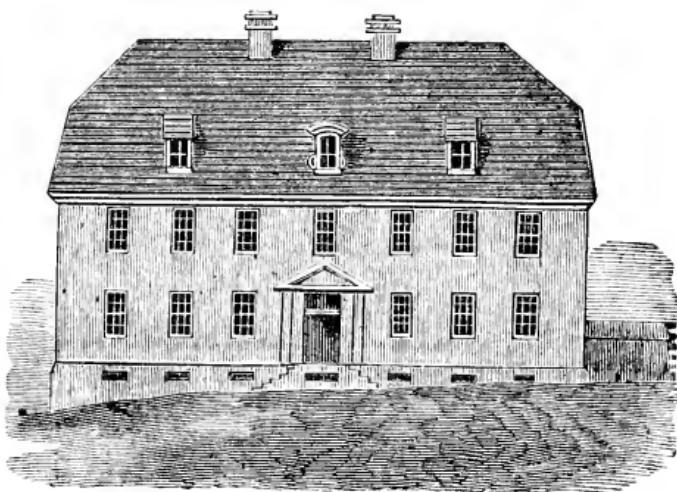
DOYLESTOWN, PA.;
W. W. H. DAVIS, PRINTER.

1876.
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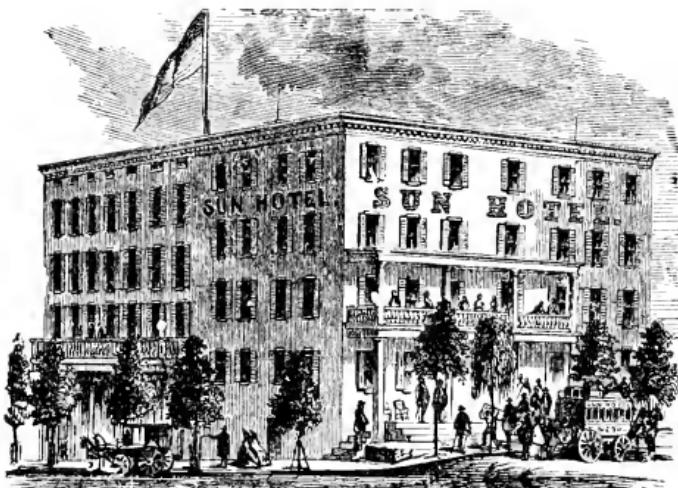
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THE following historical sketch of the first house of entertainment at Bethlehem is based upon materials that were carefully drawn from authentic records in the archives of the Moravian Church at that place. While it treats of a house whose antecedents are perhaps unique, the narrative may serve to throw additional light upon the past of a place which is confessedly rich in historical associations.

BETHLEHEM, PA., *February 1, 1876.*



THE SUN INN, 1758.



THE SUN HOTEL, 1876.

PROPRIETORS AND LANDLORDS
OF THE
SUN INN.

1. THE MORAVIAN SOCIETY, 1758 to 1851.

Landlords for the Society—PETER WORBAS.

“	“	JASPER PAYNE.
“	“	J. ANDREW ALBRIGHT.
“	“	JUST JANSEN.
“	“	ABRAHAM LEVERING, 1800.
“	“	JOHN LENNERT.
“	“	CHRISTIAN G. PAULUS.
“	“	JOSEPH RICE.
“	“	JACOB WOLLE.
“	“	MATTHEW CHRIST.
“	“	GEORGE ETHERTON, 1830.
“	“	SAMUEL ZIEGLER.
“	“	C. EDWARD SEIDEL.
“	“	PRESTON BROCK.
“	“	TILGHMAN RUPP.
“	“	GEORGE SHOBER.

2. CHARLES A. LUCKENBACH and
JOHN ANDERSON, 1851.

Landlord—JAMES LEIBERT.

3. JAMES LEIBERT.

4. RUFUS A. RIDER.

5. CHARLES BODHEAD, 1868.

Landlords—JOHN R. JOHNSON.

“ RIEGEL and SANDT.

“ CYRUS T. SMITH.

THE SUN INN,

AT

BETHLEHEM, PA.

1758.

ALMOST forgotten, and by most unheeded, (in as far as its stone walls have been cunningly assimilated with the brick and mortar of the modern structure with which it is incorporated)—there still stands as part and parcel of the Sun Hotel in the borongh of Bethlehem,—the first house of entertainment that was built by the Moravians within the limits of their earliest settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania.

What of history the Sun Inn has made, or what of history made by others it rightly claims, it is the design of these pages to briefly rehearse.

When the Moravians commenced the building of Bethlehem in the spring of 1741, and for several years subsequent, such was their remoteness from the routes of travel in south-eastern Pennsylvania, as to render the erection of an Inn altogether unnecessary. It is true, in 1745 they blocked up an humble hostelry on land of

theirs in Saucon township, (it stood until the summer of 1856 on the right bank of the Lehigh, where the Union Depot of the two railroads stands,) which, for a time, satisfied the wants of the few who were occasionally led by business to enter the wilderness within the Forks of Delaware. But with each passing year a stronger tide of settlement set in northward from the more populous parts of the Province and also from abroad. Herenpon, farms began to dot the country on every side, new roads were opened, and ere long the capital came to be connected by successive links that led through the heart of Northampton county with the ancient Minisink Road, whose outlet was Kingston on Hudson's River—and beyond, by a second chain of thoroughfares, with the busy towns east, as far as Massachusetts Bay. Bethlehem thus became a point in this great artery of travel, and situate moreover, on the through-line from New York to Baltimore and the Carolinas, the necessity of making provision for wayfarers, moved its people, in time, to erect an Inn more commodious than the one located on the south side of the river.

Accordingly, in July of 1754, the matter was given into the hands of a committee for full consideration. These reported on the eighteenth day of that month to the effect that they had fixed upon an eligible site for a public house, on the outskirts of the town, described by them as "situate on the road leading to the tile-kiln, and opposite the Manockasy and the quarry." From the enor of these words the reader will rightly infer that Bethlehem was then an inconsiderable village. In fact, the pile of stone houses on Church Street, the center of

the Young Ladies' Seminary, the farm-buildings clustered around the first-house,* the mills and workshops on the Manockasy, a single dwelling on Market Street, and a second in course of erection for families and subsequently used as a school, (the Moravian Publication House has recently supplanted it,) — constituted all there was, in July of 1754, of the busy little settlement with a population of four hundred souls. With the above report, the labors of the aforementioned committee ceased for the time, and when in February of 1755, the matter of erecting an Inn was again agitated, it was resolved to postpone further action in the premises, until the completion of the Hall† on the Barony, or Nazareth Tract. Thus passed the summer of 1755, and then came the Indian war. This, as is well known, entailed upon the Moravians serious pecuniary losses, and for several years paralysed their domestic activity as well as their missionary enterprise. Hence the building of the Inn was further delayed. Finally, in the late autumn of 1757, preparatory steps were taken to commence the work in the ensuing spring, and in January of 1758 the architect's draft was submitted to the committee for inspection, approved and accepted.‡

* This stood until the autumn of 1823, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel. The farm yard which, with its buildings occupied a rectangular plot in front of the first house, extending as far east as the line of Main street, was not fully removed until in 1771.

† Built for his residence, in expectation of Count Zinzendorf's return to Pennsylvania, but subsequently used as a school. A Boarding School for Young Gentlemen was opened in Nazareth Hall in October of 1785.

‡ This draft, entitled "*Bau-Riss zu einem Gemein-Lodge*," is hanging framed, in the reading-room of the Hotel, and is an admirable specimen of the draftsman's art. The front elevation shows quite an imposing structure, 66 by 40 feet, of two stories, surmounted by a heavy double or

house having been staked off in accordance with this plan, and so as to have its end range with the front of a stone stable that had been erected lower down the street in the summer of 1757,* ground was broken in the first week of April, and the cellars excavated and walled out before the close of May. But during the ensuing eighteen months, the work at the building was alternately intermitted and resumed, so that the spring of 1760 opened, and travelers were still lodged on this side of the river, when the weather was inclement, in what was called "The Indian House," that stood on the right bank of the Manockasy, opposite the grist-mill.

On the 24th of March, 1760, Peter and Ann Mary Worbas,† (last from Gnadenenthal Farm,) occupied apart-

Mansard roof, the front facing south—with six windows and a door in the first story, seven windows in the second, and four dormer windows in the third under the lower pitch of the roof. The first floor is divided by a hall 12 feet wide, into four apartments, as follows: on the left, in front, a reception room 24 by 16 feet; in the rear of this an apartment of like dimensions, divided, however, into two rooms; on the right of the hall, front, the landlord's office and dwelling room, and in the rear a kitchen and pantry. The southwest end of the second floor is occupied by a dining saloon 37 by 18 feet, flanked by a suite of three apartments, two suites of like arrangement filling up the remainder of the floor. The third story is divided into four rooms, and four alcoves or recesses, each of the latter being large enough to contain four bedsteads. The draft also shows an end elevation of the house, and a profile and plan of the cellar. Although the details of this design were originally carried out, they were subsequently slightly modified, and decidedly so in 1824, during the incumbency of Jacob Wolle, the then landlord.

* Converted about 1820 into dwellings, the last of which was demolished only recently, to make way for a row of modern stores. At this writing the farmer's house, too, is being demolished, so that every vestige of the buildings that at the beginning of the century surrounded the yard of the large "Bethlehem Farm," will ere long be obliterated.

† Mr. Worbas was a native of Jutland, and a carpenter by trade. He had immigrated to the Province in 1753, and was residing at the Gnadenhutten Mission (Lehighton in Carbon county) at the time of the

ments in the building, and in June following application was made to the Court at Easton in their behalf, for a permit to entertain travelers and to sell beer and cider. That body was also petitioned by the steward of the settlement to grant "a change in the old Gnadenhutten road from the point of its intersection with the Manockasy as far as the intended House of Entertainment on the hill, so as to have it pass over a piece of lowland, thence by the brick-kiln, thence the best way to said intended Inn, and thence along the road going to Easton to where said road forks,—from there to proceed to the Lecha, to cross it above the Island, and after crossing, to strike the road to Philadelphia near where Mr. Isaac Ysselstein formerly lived." A King's Road, leading from the Inn to the Bethlehem Ferry, having been granted about the same time, the house of which we write was now firmly seated on the then great thoroughfares of travel. Hence we need not be surprised to learn that on the twenty-fourth day of September of the aforementioned year 1760, (this day marks an epoch,) the first travelers were entertained under its hospitable roof. But yet how modest were its equipments when thus setting out in its long career of public service, may be inferred from the statement, that these had been provided in full at an outlay of £39. 17s

massacre in November of 1755, being one of the five who were fortunate enough to escape from the hands of the merciless savages. On retiring from the Inn, he took charge of the grist mill at Bethlehem. In the spring of 1769 he removed with his family to Knowlton township, then in Morris county, West Jersey, where, on a branch of the Pequest, called Beaver Dam, the Moravians were beginning a settlement, first called Greenland and subsequently Hope. Here Mr. Worbas was miller. In 1771 he removed to Nazareth, and occupied the first house erected in the new town of that name. He died there in 1806, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

2d. In fact, the house was neither completed in its details, nor fully furnished until in the early spring of 1761, —wherenpon, application was made by Matthew Schropp, steward of the Bethlehem Economy, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Easton on the 17th day of June, in the thirty-third year of the reign of George the Third, for a license, in which application Peter Worbas was recommended to his Honor the Governor as a fit person to keep a public house of entertainment. The request was favorably entertained, and the license granted. The cost of this instrument was £2. 18s. 6d.

In August of this year the new Inn was for the first time honored by the presence of the highest official in the Province, as during the sessions of a conference with the Six Nation and Susquehanna Indians, held at Easton, Governor Hamilton and some of the members of his Council rode over to Bethlehem. The conference, we would infer, was a distasteful one to the Governor; for on learning while yet in town of the arrival of the Indians, "he told the Council that he had not invited them, that he had no business with them that he knew of except to receive prisoners, and that they must have been invited by some officious people of this city."⁴ Hence it was, perhaps, that he rode over to Bethlehem on the ninth of August, to obliterate all remembrance of his late chagrin in a good dinner at The Sun Inn. He was followed on the thirteenth, by a large company of Indians, (the Conference had closed,) some of whom came to visit old acquaintances, others to have their pieces mended by the gunsmith. These, however, encamped during their so-

⁴ Colonial Records 8, p. 630.

journ, in the adjacent fields, yet under the very shadow of the Inn.

The year 1762 is memorable in the history of the Moravians in Pennsylvania as marking an important change in their social polity. It was then that the Bethlehem Economy was by common consent finally dissolved. Whereas during its existence all the members of the Society had contributed their labor toward the Commonwealth, certain branches of industry only were hereafter conducted for the support of its enterprises, by specially appointed agents who were amenable to the chief proprietor of the Moravian estates. Among these were a number of trades, four farms, and the Inn of which we write. For the latter a new era now opened. It was no longer known simply as "the House of Entertainment," but was called by the name it bears to the present day; whereupon in June of 1764, there appeared upon its sign-board, by way of emblem, a sun in meridian splendor.* But before this, on the first of August, 1762, Jasper Paynet

* 17th May, 1764. The Sun Inn Dr. to Cash, paid for making a sign post	£1 2.—
22. June, 1764. Do. Do. to Do. paid for painting the sign	— 10.—

Ledger of the Sun Inn.

* Mr. Payne was born at Twickenham, ("whose Eel-Pie House was for two centuries and as late as 1830 a favorite resort for refreshment and recreation to water parties,") in the county of Middlesex, England. He was a wine cooper by trade. Immigrating with his wife to Pennsylvania in 1743, he settled at Bethlehem and was appointed steward and accountant to the Economy. At the time of the Indian incursions in upper Northampton, (in November of 1755,) he was residing at the mission house in Smithfield township, (it stood on the west side of Brodhead's creek and opposite Danbury, the residence of Daniel Brodhead,) whence he escaped, a few days before it was burned by the savages. When appointed to the position at the Inn, he was a widower, but in July of 1763 he married a Miss Way of New London.

assumed the superintendence of its affairs, at a salary of £30 per annum and his living. He was assisted in the management during the four years of his incumbency successively by Peter Worbas, Daniel Kunekler, John Rubel, Peter Goetje, and Just Jansen.

An inventory of stock taken on the 4th of May of the last mentioned year, showed that £437. 2s. 9d. had thus far been expended in equipping the house,—said inventory embracing furniture to the amount of £157. 1s. 3d., kitchen utensils, and the contents of the larder and the cellar. Three English and three German double bed-steads, six single bed-steads, six double blankets, twenty-two single striped blankets and woolen rugs, valued together at £52. 4s. 6d., in part furnished the travelers' chambers. Besides two gross of tobacco pipes, there were stowed in the cellar, at the above date, 20 gallons of Madeira, 10 gallons of Teneriffe, 2 quarter casks of white Lisbon, 109 gallons of Philadelphia rum, 64 gallons of West India rum, 8 gallons of shrub, 40 gallons of cider-royal, 4 hogsheads of cider, and one barrel of beer. The beer both small and strong that was drawn at the Sun for almost twenty years was brewed at Christian's Spring on the Barony. Thirty-eight barrels were consumed in 1762. Thomas Cadwallader and Joseph Sims, Mifflin and Massey, William Hazlitt, Henry Keppele, Jacob Viney, Nicholas Garrison, Jr., and subsequent to 1766 George Schlosser, wine merchants and grocers in Philadelphia, furnished the liquors for the Sun to the close of the last century. The amount of excise paid to the collector (Jesse Jones, a son of John Jones of Bethlehem township, filled the office for many years) in

1762 was £13. 12. 1d. The net profits of the house for the year ending May 4th, 1763, amounted to £26. 9s. How studiously the good reputation of both the house and its *cuisine* were guarded, while yet in their infancy, may be inferred in part from the following enumeration of novelties and conveniences added to their equipments by Mr. Payne—to wit: “five pair of brass fire-dogs, Delft hand-basins, silver spoons, China bowls and cups and sangers, brass candle-sticks, brass shovels and tongs, steel snuffers, table mats, servers with cruets, a large oval fish-dish, plate racks, chafing dishes, a bottle crane, a fish kettle, and a spit with handirons and jack for roasting meat.” The rates for travelers were as follows: for a dinner one shilling, for a supper six pence, for a breakfast six pence, for night’s lodging six pence, and for shaving, if desired, six pence. They were confessedly low, but so was the market,—beef selling at three pence ha’penny per pound, mutton and veal each at three pence, pork per hundred at two pence ha’penny per pound, flour at two pence, butter at six pence, cream at two shillings and milk at eight pence per gallon.* Despite all this, however, Governor Hamilton saw fit to dine twice at The Sun in June of 1762, both when on his way from Philadelphia to Easton, (where he had made an appointment to meet

* The latter necessaries were furnished by the “Bethlehem Farm.” Mr. Frederic Beckel, its farmer, renders the following account under date of 14th May, 1767, to wit:

“The Sun Inn to Bethlehem Farm, Dr., for 116½ gallons
good milk, from 8th July, 1767, to date, being 44 weeks
and 3 days, 10½ quarts being delivered per week, at 8d.
per gallon,

£	s	d
		3. 17. 8."

Ledger of the Sun Inn.

some Indians,) and on his return—which fact seems to demonstrate that the road from the capital of the Province to the Seat of Justice of Northampton, then lay through the village of Bethlehem. Sir William Johnson, Baronet, followed the Governor, on the 29th of the aforementioned month.

The prospect for peace which had dawned so brightly after four years of uncertainty and of tedious negotiation with the alienated Indians of the Province and their Western allies, was suddenly darkened, when in the summer of 1763 “the last act in the drama of the French and Indian war” was inaugurated by the Ottawa Pontiac. Upper Northampton for a second time became the scene of savage incursions, and Bethlehem resounded with the tramp of soldiery and the martial music of drum and fife as in the gloomy month of November of 1755. On the 30th of July, 1763, one of two companies that had been enlisted in the county, after having been reviewed by Colonel Horsfield, set out from their rendezvous at The Sun, for the defense of the frontiers. The enemy had struck in Smithfield, and next in Whitelhall, and when in the first week of October they attacked Captain Wetherhold’s command at John Stenton’s, murdered Jean Horner and Andrew Haslet’s wife and children, and fired the dwellings of his neighbors James Allen and Philip Kratzer in the settlement, two hundred fugitives from Allen and Lehigh sought an asylum and were sheltered in the Inns at Bethlehem. The ensuing months were months of harassing anxiety for the inhabitants of that place. Themselves and their Indian converts (there were seventy-seven of these at Nain in the vicinity, and forty-four at Wech-

quietank in Chestnut Hill township) were charged with being in league with the enemy,—and threatened with violence. Hereupon the Moravian Indians threw themselves upon the protection of Government and were removed to Philadelphia. Watches were meanwhile set aightly in Bethlehem, and portions of the town, including the Inn and farm-yard were palisaded;* and when in the night of the 18th of November the torch was applied to the oil mill, it was evident that another beside a savage foe was eager for the destruction of the Moravian settlement. But this time of danger passed by, and it was not long before the popular mind grew calm, and reversed a judgment which it had rashly passed in a frenzy of exasperation.

It must next be stated that in September of this memorable year, George Klein, of Bethlehem, provided the first means of public conveyance between that place and the capital of the Province, his coach or “stage-wagon” setting out from The Sun on every Monday morning for Philadelphia—and from the “King of Prussia” on Race street in the capital on every Thursday morning for Bethlehem. This humble enterprise foreshadowed the numerous stage-lines which in subsequent years did business or had their offices in the house of which we write.

On the second of April, 1765, the Justices of the county and other officers in the Province service, who had been appointed a commission by the Governor, were convoked

* At the same time the windows of the house were secured by shutters, which are wanting in the original design.

at The Sun by James Allen,* to deliberate on the best means of removing the Moravian Indians who had lately returned from Philadelphia, to the Susquehanna.

Governor John Penn, and his brother Richard,† spent a day at the Inn in July following.

Before closing this review of Mr. Payne's administration, it must be added that in April of 1766, water was introduced into the house, wooden pipes having been laid from the elevated reservoir that stood at the foot of Main street, along the east line of said street, through the farm-yard, and thence into the Inn. Although a well had been dug on the premises in the fall of 1762, an additional supply of water was carried to the house weekly, until its more convenient introduction, as had just been stated.

Jasper Payne retired from the Inn on the ninth of December, 1766, and was succeeded by its second landlord.

John Andrew Albrecht,‡ (Albright.) Excepting Governor John Penn's sojourn at The Sun in April of 1768,

* James Allen, the founder of Allentown, was a son of Chief Justice William Allen, of Philadelphia. He died in that city in 1777.

† Sons of Richard Penn by Hannah Lardner, and grandsons of the Founder. John, the elder of the two, was Governor of the Province between November of 1763 and April of 1771, (in that interval he married Anne, a daughter of William Allen,)—and again between August of 1773 and December of 1775. He built Lansdowne on the Schuylkill, died in Bucks county in 1795,—but his remains were taken to England. Richard, the younger brother, was Governor between October of 1771 and August of 1773. Watson describes him as having been a “fine portly looking man, a *bon vivant*, and very popular.” He married Polly Masters, visited Pennsylvania in 1808, and died in England in 1811.

‡ Mr. Albrecht, who was a native of Fuhle in Thuringia, immigrated in the summer of 1750. In 1766 he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Balzar Orth of Lebanon township, Lancaster county.

and again in April of 1769, and an entry in the records of those days to the effect that in the month of October of the last mentioned year "the house was unusually crowded with travelers and boarders," there is nothing of note come down to us having a bearing on its history during this administration. During the Governor's three day's stay at The Sun in 1768, (April 27th, 28th and 29th,) when on his way to visit the Allens at Trout Hall,* —he and his wife, we read, spent a pleasant afternoon on the river, witnessing the men of the village taking shad with the bush-net after the Indian mode of fishing. The profits of the house for the year ending May 31st, 1771, amounted to £76. 1s. 7d.

In consequence of a division of the estates and possessions of the Moravian Church that was made about this time, both in this country and abroad, the Sun Inn, (together with other messuages as well as farms and woodlands,) passed into the hands of the Stewards of the Society at Bethlehem. Henceforth for almost seventy-five years it was conducted solely for the benefit of that body, at first by salaried agents, (as late as 1830,) and subsequently by tenants, in consideration of an annual rent. The transfer was made on the first of June, 1771, the Inn and stabling adjoining being appraised at £1,100, and the stock at £418 Penna. currency. With this new order of

* Built by William Allen prior to 1755, and marked "William Allen's House," on a "draft of a road leading from Easton to Reading, being in length fifty miles, but to count from the center of both the said towns, fifty miles and one half mile," drawn by David Schultze in October of 1755. Trout Hall stood on high ground, about an eighth of a mile above the confluence of the Jordan Creek and the Little Lehigh, and what remains of this seat of olden mirth and hospitality is incorporated with the buildings of Muhlenberg College.

things, there was also a change of incumbents, and on the second of June, 1771, accordingly,

Just Jansen* and Mary, his wife, occupied the Inn, which it fell to their lot to superintend during the most eventful years of its existence.

In the first week of September of 1772, we find General Gage† and his family among the number of its guests, and in May of 1773, Governor Richard Penn.‡ The latter spent eight days at the house. Governor John Penn partook of its hospitality in May of 1774, and for the last time in May of 1776. The Proprietary Government under the auspices of the British Crown, was, however, already then in its decadence, and in the summer of the ensuing year, this the last of the Penns in office in

* Mr. Jansen, the fifth son of Jens and Else Gravenson, was born at Wunst in North Jutland, in June of 1719, and was brought up to the sea. Having become attached to the Moravians, he served for a time on their ship, the Irene, which in the interval between 1748 and 1757 plied between New York and London or Amsterdam, constituting an important means of intercourse between the mother Church and her dependencies in the new world. In an enumeration of the inhabitants of Bethlehem made in 1756, we find Mr. Jansen registered briefly, "Just Jansen, mariner, sojourning here." Subsequent to that year, he assisted at "The Crown," and occasionally at the Ferry, and finally, as has been stated, entered Mr. Payne's employ at The Sun. In November of 1766 he married Mary Fisher. On closing his career as landlord, he opened a small variety store (it stood on the west side of Main street, opposite the post-office), and was in business at the time of his decease in June of 1790.

† General Gage had succeeded General Amherst in the chief command of the British forces in America. In 1774 he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts, in September of that year he began to fortify Boston, and subsequently planned the expedition to Concord, which resulted in the affair at Lexington on the memorable 19th April, 1775.

‡ Richard Penn was Acting Governor between October of 1771 and August of 1773, during his brother's absence in England, whither the latter had sailed on receiving intelligence of their father's decease.

the Province of Pennsylvania was, on recommendation of the Continental Congress, made a prisoner, and confined on parole within a circuit of six miles from his seat at Lansdowne.

The history of the Sun Inn at the period that has been reached in our narrative is intimately blended with that of Bethlehem during the exciting times of the American Revolution. For six years that place was a thoroughfare for troops,—twice in that interval it was the seat of the Continental Hospital besides being occupied for three months by the heavy baggage and munitions of war of the army of the North, and temporarily, too, the refuge of the American Congress. Hence it came to pass that the house of which we write was honored by the presence of men whose names are identified with the great movement that resulted in the separation of her transatlantic Colonies from England, and the establishment of a Republic in the new world. It is doubtful whether another house of entertainment in the country can lay claim to having sheltered under its roof so many of the leading patriots, statesmen and military chieftains of the war of American Independence, as the time-honored Sun Inn at Bethlehem.

A few days after Washington had taken the command of the Continental army, with his headquarters at Cambridge, (July 3d, 1775,) detachments of militia from Maryland and Virginia, which designed to participate in the siege of Boston, began to move through Bethlehem. Among them was a company of mounted rifles, Virginians, under Captain Morgan (subsequently a Brigadier General and the hero of the Cowpens), who, we read, made a two

days' halt in the town (July 24 and 25). This movement of troops, northward, ceased however, about the middle of August.

Passing over the transit of the prisoners that had been made by General Montgomery on the capture of St. John and Chambley, (these were being moved southward to some secure point inland,) and the incessant marching of recruits from the lower counties on their way to "the Flying Camp" at Amboy, during the spring and summer of 1776,—we come to that memorable time in the Revolutionary history of Bethlehem, in which it was the seat of the General Hospital of the hard-pressed patriot army.

After the repulse of the Americans at Brooklyn Heights (August 27), Washington withdrew his troops to New York, which city, however, a few days subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. This loss was followed by that of Fort Washington and Fort Lee in quick succession. Having crossed the North River into New Jersey, the General-in-Chief continued his retreat to Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, closely pursued by Cornwallis. It was at this crisis in the affairs of the army, that the removal of its Hospital (in which two thousand sick and wounded were lying) from Morristown to some point in the interior became an imperative necessity; and, on the third of December, an express rider brought the following order, addressed to the Rev. John Ettwein at Bethlehem :

"According to his Excellency General Washington's order, the General Hospital of the army is removed to Bethlehem ; and you will do the greatest act of humanity

by immediately providing proper buildings for its reception.

“JOHN WARREN,*

“Gen'l Surgeon to the Continental Army.”

Doctors Warren, Shippen and Morgan† arrived on the evening of the aforementioned third of December, and took possession of a part of the large building at the foot of Main street (now the center of the Young Ladies' Seminary) for the use of the Hospital. Two hundred and fifty‡ sick and wounded occupied it next day, and it was the 27th of March, 1777, before the house was entirely evacuated. In that interval one hundred and ten of its inmates died. Their remains were interred on the hill-side on the right bank of the Manecasay.

But meanwhile other distinguished men had been led by the fortunes of war to the once quiet town of Bethlehem. General Gates at the head of a detachment of his command arrived on the 17th of December, and was followed next day by General Sullivan with Lee's division of four thousand men, the latter chieftain having been captured a few days previous by some British cavalry at White's Tavern, near Basking Ridge, in New Jersey.

* A brother of the patriot Joseph Warren. Participated in the battle of Lexington,—in June of 1775 was made Senior Surgeon to the Hospital, and after having accompanied the army through two years of peril and hardship, he was appointed to the charge of the military hospitals in Boston.

† Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, who with Dr. William Shippen laid the permanent foundation of the medical institutions of our country. On his return from Europe in 1765, the former was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and the latter Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Philadelphia.

‡ Provision had been made for the reception of others at Easton, Allentown, and in their vicinity.

Scarcely a week in the first eight months of 1777, but was marked by the movement of troops through Bethlehem, and the addition of some now historical name to the roll of those who sojourned at the old Sun Inn. John Adams and Lyman Hall (a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia) spent the night of the 25th of January under its roof. General Armstrong was a guest on the 11th of March. Brigadier General Fermoy and General Gates followed in April,—General Schuyler and staff in May, (he was en route for Albany,) and in June, William Ellery and William Whipple, delegates to the Continental Congress, respectively from Rhode Island and New Hampshire. General Mifflin was at Bethlehem on the 25th of July, and General Schuyler a second time on the 14th of August. His family lodged for upwards of two weeks at The Sun. Finally Generals Green and Knox arrived from headquarters on the twenty-third of the last-mentioned month.

With the beginning of September, 1777, opened the most eventful period in the Revolutionary history of Bethlehem. For scarcely had the excitement occasioned by the arrival from Reading of upwards of two hundred prisoners of war (one hundred of these were partisans of Donald McDonald from the Cross Creek settlement near Fayetteville, N. C.) fully subsided, when intelligence came of reverses to the army, succeeded by a rumor that Bethlehem had been selected as headquarters. On the 11th of September, as is known, was fought the battle of the Brandywine or Chad's Ford, at which point Washington had made an unsuccessful stand for the defense of Philadelphia. Following this disaster, and Howe's movement

upon the then federal city, the military stores of the army of the North were hurried inland from French Creek, and by the twenty-third of the aforementioned month upwards of nine hundred army wagons were in camp in the fields in the rear or north of the Sun Inn at Bethlehem. Meanwhile Baron de Kalb and a corps of French engineers had arrived, their errand being to select an advantageous position for the army in the vicinity of the town, should Howe follow up his successes, and compel its shattered regiments once more to make & stand. A change in that General's programme, however, drew the main army elsewhere, and thus Bethlehem failed to witness what might have proved a decisive engagement in a most critical period of the American Revolution.

On the 19th of September, Dr. Jackson, of the Hospital, brought the following order, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Ettwein of Bethlehem :

“SIR: It gives me great pain to be obliged by order of Congress to send my sick and wounded soldiers to your peaceable village ; but so it is. We will want room for two thousand at Bethlehem, Easton and Northampton, and you may expect them on Saturday or Sunday. These are dreadful times. I am truly concerned for your Society, and wish sincerely this stroke could be averted : but it is impossible. “WILLIAM SHIPPEN.”

“On Saturday, the twentieth of September,” (1777) writes a chronicler of these stirring times, “we began to realize the extent of the panic that had stricken the inhabitants of the capital, as crowds of civilians as well as men in military life began to enter our town in the character of fugitives. Next day their numbers increased,

and towards evening the first of the sick and wounded arrived. Among the latter was General LaFayette,* attended by his suite and General Woodford and Colonel Armstrong. The Continental Congress, too, was largely represented, numbering some of its most influential members, such as John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Henry Laurens and Charles Thomson. The Inn was crowded to its utmost capacity, and for want of room, many were billeted at private houses and in the farm buildings."

The center of the present Young Ladies' Seminary was again vacated for the use of the Hospital, and was occupied as such in the interval between the 20th of September, 1777, and the 15th of April, 1778. †

There is an interesting letter extant, in the handwriting of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, written, we read, at the Sun Inn, on the 22d of September, 1777, which has a direct bearing on this history. Its occasion was as follows: While Rev. Mr. Ettwein was conducting the lately arrived delegates to Congress through the Widows' and Sisters' Houses (the stone buildings on Church street), he took occasion to plead for their inmates, whose removal from their homes had been urged by the surgeons in order to meet the growing wants of the Hospital. His representations availing, Henry Laurens, on returning to the Inn, authorized Lee to indite the following order:

* LaFayette while at Bethlehem, (he set out for White Marsh on the 18th of October,) lodged in the house of Mr. Frederic Beckel, which at that time was the first dwelling south of the Sun Inn. It was only recently removed by Mr. Ambrose Rauch.

† It is recorded that seven hundred were in hospital in the Single Brethren's House on the 31st of December, 1777, and that three hundred deceased during the winter. There are therefore upwards of four hundred Revolutionary soldiers buried within the limits of modern Bethlehem.

“BETHLEHEM, 22d Sept., 1777.

“Having here observed a diligent attention to the sick and wounded, and a benevolent desire to make the necessary provision for the relief of the distressed as far as the power of the Brethren enables them,

“We desire that all Continental officers may refrain from disturbing the persons or property of the Moravians in Bethlehem ; and, particularly, that they do not disturb or molest the houses where the women are assembled.

“Given under our hands at the time and place above mentioned.

“JOHN HANCOCK,	“RICHARD HENRY LEE,
“SAMUEL ADAMS,	“HENRY LAURENS,
“JAMES DUANE,	“WILLIAM DUER,
“NATHAN BROWNSON,	“CORNELIUS HARNETT,
“NATHANIEL FOLSOM,	“BENJAMIN HARRISON,
“RICHARD LAW,	“JOSEPH JONES,
“ELYPHALET DYER,	“JOHN ADAMS,
“HENRY MARCHANT,	“WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
	“Delegates to Congress.”

The following extracts from the Diary of John Adams (see vol. 2 of his works) are here in place :

“Sept. 22, 1777. Monday. Dined at Shannon’s in Easton at the Forks. Slept at Jansen’s in Bethlehem.

“Sept. 23. Mr. Okely, Mr. Hasse and Rev. Mr. Ettwein came to see me. Mr. Ettwein showed us the Children’s Meeting at half after eight o’clock, consisting of an organ and singing in the German language. Mr. Ettwein gave a discourse in German, and next in English. Miss Langley showed us the society of single women, and Mr. Ettwein the waterworks and the manufactories. There

are six sets of works in one building,—a hemp-mill, an oil-mill, a mill to grind bark for the tanner,—and a fuller's mill both of cloth and leather. They raise a good deal of madder. We walked among the rows of cherry trees, with spacious orchards of apple trees on each side of the cherry walk. The Society of Single Women have turned out for the sick.

"Sept. 25. Rode from Bethlehem through Allentown to a German tavern, about eighteen miles from Reading."

It remains to be stated before closing this review of the year 1777 at Bethlehem, that John Hancock passed the night of the second and third of November at the Sun Inn, (he had come from Yorktown, where Congress was in session,) whence he set out the following morning under an escort of cavalry which had been awaiting his arrival, for Boston.

Alluding merely to other visitors of note who graced the old Inn with their presence during the first six months of 1778, (many of these were on the way to or from Yorktown where Congress sat until the beginning of July,) —such as General Green, General Gates and family, Ethan Allen, Baron Steuben, Pulaski, General Conway, Generals McIntosh and Lewis and Gouverneur Morris,—we have next to record the advent of a then very important personage in the eyes of the American people. This was M. Gerard, who came to Bethlehem on the 25th of November of the last mentioned year, Rev. Mr. Ettwein having been advised of his coming by the President of Congress, in the following lines:

"MY DEAR FRIEND:

"M. Gerard, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France,

will be, provided he meets no obstruction on the road, at your place on Wednesday, the 25th inst., about midday. This worthy character merits regard from all the citizens of these States. An acquaintance with him will afford you satisfaction, and I am persuaded his visit will work no inconvenience to your community. Don Juan de Miralles, a Spanish gentleman highly recommended by the Governor of Havana, will accompany M. Gerard. The whole suite may amount to six gentlemen and perhaps a servant to each. I give this previous intimation in order that preparation suitable to the occasion may be made by Mr. Jansen at the tavern, and otherwise as you think expedient.

“Believe me, dear sir, to be with sincere respect and very great affection your friend and most humble servant,

“HENRY LAURENS.

“*Phila.*, 23d Nov., 1778.

“THE REV. MR. ETTWEIN, Bethlehem.

Lientenant Aubury, a British officer, who was at Bethlehem in the autumn of this year, has the following flattering notice of The Sun:*

“The tavern at this place is on a good plan, and well calculated for the convenience and accommodation of travelers. The building, which is very extensive, is divided throughout by a passage near thirty (?) feet wide. On each side are convenient apartments, consisting of a sitting-room, which leads into two separate bed-chambers. All these are well lighted and have fire-places in them. On your arrival you are conducted to one of these apartments, and delivered the key, so that you are as free from intrusion as if in your own

* See his “Travels in America,” *London*, 1789.

house. Every other accommodation was equal to the first tavern in London.

"You may be sure our surprise was not little, after having been accustomed to such miserable fare at other ordinaries, to see a larder displayed with plenty of fish, fowl and game. Another matter of surprise, as we have not met with the like in all our travels, was excellent wines of all sorts, which to us was a most delicious treat, —not having tasted any since we left Boston; for, notwithstanding the splendor and elegance of several families we visited in Virginia, wine was a stranger to their tables. For every apartment a servant is appointed to attend, whose whole duty it is to wait on the company belonging to it, and who is as much your servant during your stay as one of your own domestics. The accommodation for horses is equal. In short, in planning this tavern, they seem solely to have studied the ease, comfort and convenience of travelers; and it is built upon such an extensive scale, that it can readily accommodate one hundred and sixty persons."

Burgoyne had surrendered his army of six thousand men to General Gates at Saratoga, on the 17th of October, 1777. Among the prisoners made on that memorable occasion there were upwards of two thousand Brunswickers, under the command of Baron Riedesel, who with other officers, both German and British, passed through Bethlehem on the 5th of January, 1779, en route for Virginia, to which State Congress had ordered them on parole. The Baron was accompanied by his wife and three children, his Chaplain the Rev. John Augustus Milius, and Major General Philips of Burgoyne's army.

On the 26th of September, this distinguished company was again at Bethlehem, and after a short sojourn at Elizabethtown, we find its members inmates of The Sun, a second time, and for upwards of a month, in the interval between the 10th of October and the 22d of November. They had selected Bethlehem for a temporary home, (in preference to Nazareth,)—Washington having given them this limited choice. Lieutenant Aubury states in his Travels that “General Philips had been so delighted with the Inn during his first sojourn (in January) that after he had quitted Virginia, not being permitted to go to New York on account of some military operations being on foot in the Jerseys, he returned back some forty miles merely on account of its accommodations.”

The following extract from a translation of “Letters and Journals relating to the War of the American Revolution, by Mrs. General Riedesel,” (New York, 1827,) throws more light upon this sojourn of these historical guests of the Sun Inn:

“We now returned to Bethlehem, where my husband and General Philips were allowed by the Americans to remain until the particulars of the exchange, which was yet unfinished, should be settled; and, as our former landlord in this place had treated us with kind hospitality, we, all of us, determined to board with him—*all of us*, being sixteen persons and four house-servants. We had also about twenty horses. Our host would make us no definite agreement about the price, and as none of us had any money, this was very convenient, as he would cheerfully wait for his pay till we received some. We supposed him to be an honest and reasonable man, and the more so

as he belonged to the community of the Moravian Brethren, and the Inn was the one owned by that Society. But how great was our surprise, when after a residence of six weeks, and just as we had received permission to go to New York, we were served with a bill of thirty-two thousand dollars, that is to say in American paper money, which is about four hundred guineas. Had it not been for a royalist who just at this time chanced to pass through the village seeking to purchase hard money at any price, we should have been placed in the greatest embarrassment, and would not have been able by any possibility to leave the town. From him we were so fortunate as to receive for one piaster, eighty dollars in paper money.

"My husband suffered greatly the whole time from constant pains in the head, and at night he could scarcely breathe. To obtain a little relief, he now accustomed himself to the use of snuff, a practice, which until this period he had regarded with the greatest aversion. I first persuaded him to take one pinch. He believed that I was making fun of him; but as the very next instant after trial he experienced relief, he exchanged his pipe for a snuff-box. My little Caroline was very sick with a choking cough, and as my health was delicate, we all heartily wished to reach New York as soon as possible."

Meanwhile, however, a far more distinguished though an untitled personage had added her name to the record of sojourners at the Bethlehem Inn. This was Lady Washington, who arrived from Easton early in the morning of the 15th of June. She was accompanied by Generals Sullivan* and Maxwell and other officers,

* Sullivan had his headquarters at Easton, where he was fitting out an expedition against the Indians on the Susquehanna.

sides her proper escort. The former returned to camp before noon. After dinner, the distinguished guest was waited upon by the clergymen, and shown the objects of interest in the town. She also attended worship in the evening, and early in the morning of the 16th set out for Virginia.

We have yet to mention the names of Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, of John Bayard, Speaker of the General Assembly, and of David Rittenhouse, Treasurer of the State, as guests at the Inn, during the last year of Mr. Jansen's administration of its affairs.

The net profits of the house for the year ending with the 31st of May, 1776, were £130. 8s. 2d.—for the next year £124.—and for that ending with the 31st of May, 1778, £150. 14s. 1d., which annual income was never exceeded to the close of the last century. Mr. Jansen retired from the Inn in April of 1781, and was followed by

John Christian Ebert,* who conducted its affairs for upwards of nine years.

The most memorable occurrence that fell in this administration, was General Washington's sojourn at Bethlehem, in July of 1782, while on his way to headquarters at Newburgh. "In the forenoon of the 25th of July," writes a chronicler of those times, "we had the honor of

* Mr. Ebert was born at Ottenhayn in Upper Lusatia, in 1749. His father being chief-huntsman of the Principality, the son was brought up to the same calling, and was also for a time forester on the estates. Having become attached to the Moravians, he immigrated in 1770, and settled at Bethlehem. Here he married Ann Rosina Jungmann, and thereupon took charge of the Inn. He died at that place in August of 1799.

welcoming his Excellency General Washington to our town. He was accompanied by two adjutants of his staff. Having been conducted through the large houses, and partaken of refreshments in the chapel of the Single-Brethren's house, the illustrious visitor was escorted to the mills and shops on Water street, and afforded an opportunity of inspecting the water-works. He and his aids attended service in the evening, and early in the morning of the 26th, set out from the Sun, via Easton and Hope for Newburgh."

In December of this year, the Marquis de Chastelleux, a Major General in the army of Rochambeau, sojourned a few days at Bethlehem. From a translation of his "Voyages dans l'Amerique Septentrionale,"* we extract the following, which has a bearing on the history of the old Inn at that place: "We had no difficulty in finding the tavern, for it is precisely at the entrance of the town. The house was built at the expense of the Society of Moravian Brethren, to whom it formerly served as a magazine, and is very handsome and spacious. The person that keeps it is only the cashier, and is obliged to render an account to the administrators." In a foot-note to this passage, the translator adds: "This Inn, from its external appearance and its interior accommodations is not inferior to the best of the large inns in England, which, indeed, it very much resembles, in every respect.

* "Travels in North America, in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782, by the Marquis de Chastelleux, one of the forty members of the French Academy, and Major General in the French army, serving under the Count de Rochambeau." Translated from the French by an English gentleman, who resided in America at that period, with notes by the translator. *London, 1787.*

The first time I was at Bethlehem, we remained there two or three days; and were constantly supplied with venison, moor-game, the most delicious red and yellow-bellied trout, the highest flavored wild strawberries, the most luxuriant asparagus, and the best vegetables, in short, I ever saw; and notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring good wine and spirits at that period throughout the continent, we were here regaled with wine and brandy of the best quality, and exquisite old Port and Madeira."

Dr. John Schepf, a German physician and an observant traveler who made the tour of the Middle and Southern States, East Florida and the Bahama Islands, in 1783 and 1784, in his "Incidents of Travel" speaks of the Inn at Bethlehem, in the following words: "Its accommodations equal those of the first hotels in America. The house is seldom without visitors, as besides occasional travelers, it is the favorite resort of Philadelphians, who are attracted by the good cheer its table is proverbial for offering."

When in the autumn of 1785, a Boarding School for Young Ladies (the same which to the present day fully sustains its hereditary reputation) was established at Bethlehem, its Inn acquired a new and desirable patronage, which proved a constant source of revenue, and on Commencement Day, year after year, crowded its precincts with a gay and happy throng. Mr. Ebert's reputation as a caterer, and a most obliging landlord, is a matter of tradition as well as of history, being spoken of by old inhabitants of Bethlehem to the present day.

The fifth in the succession of landlords at The Sun, was

Abraham Levering, who entered upon its management on the 1st of June, 1790. Mr. Levering was a son of John and Susan Levering, and was born at Nazareth in December of 1757. His wife, the popular hostess of the Inn for full nine years, was Christiana, a daughter of Lewis Cassler of Litiz.

The events of interest which occurred during this administration, are briefly the following:

In the first week of March of 1792 a delegation of Six Nation Indians, fifty-one chiefs and warriors, including Red Jacket, The Cornplanter, and Otsiquette, on the way to Philadelphia to meet Washington in conference, lodged at the Inn, with their teacher, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland.

In 1795, on the completion of a public road leading due south across the Lehigh Mountain, the stage which now arrived three times per week, from Philadelphia, relinquished the old route that led through Hellertown and past Stoffel Wagner's, the same that had been traveled since the establishment of George Klein's first line.

The seventh of March, 1799, was perhaps the most memorable day at the Inn in Mr. Levering's incumbency, it being the day on which John Fries and his partisans rescued some of their comrades from the hands of officers of the federal government. During the latter months of the year 1798, owing to several acts passed by Congress, (one ordering the registering of the number and the measurement of windows as the basis of a direct tax,) portions of Eastern Pennsylvania, including the counties of Bucks,

Northampton and Berks, became the scene of popular excitement and even riotous proceedings. "A person was in the act of measuring the windows of a house," states the *Aurora*, a Democratic journal, in Philadelphia, "when a woman poured a shower of hot water on his head. Several of the assessors were intimidated from discharging their duties, by threats of personal violence, until at last Government interfered." In Northampton county, which then included Lehigh, the malcontents were led on in these acts of aggression by one John Fries, whose custom it was to harass the public officers, pursuing them from place to place, in companies of from fifty to sixty, all armed and with drum and fife. While at Quakertown on the 6th of March, learning that Marshal Nicholls would be at Bethlehem on the following day to take bonds for their appearance at the next Court from seventeen rioters whom he had arrested at various points, Fries resolved to effect their rescue. The people of Milford were invited to assist in the enterprise, and a paper setting forth their design was drawn up by their leader, and signed by his adherents then present. On the morning of the 7th of March, twenty or more of the rioters met at the house of Conrad Marks. Fries was armed with a sword, and had a feather in his hat. As they proceeded along the road they were met by young Marks, who told them they might as well turn about, as the people of Northampton were able to effect the rescue without the assistance of men from Bucks. Some, therefore, were inclined to do so, but at the instance of Fries and others, they went forward. Meanwhile, however, another company, intent upon the same errand, had arrived at the

Bethlehem bridge, where they were met by a deputation from the Marshal, advising them to return home. Here-upon they sent three of their number to that officer, to demand the unconditional release of his prisoners. While thus negotiating, Fries and his men, about noon, rode up to the bridge, arranged the toll, and calling upon the motley crowd, (there were upwards of two hundred, some on horseback, some on foot, and some in the uniform of the Whitehall company,) to follow, they crossed the bridge, and to the sound of martial music, marched to The Sun. Here Fries, with the consent of his followers, demanded the prisoners, and when told by Nicholls that he could not surrender them, except they were taken from him by force, the bold chieftain harangued his men, stating that this was the third day he had been out on the expedition, that he had had a skirmish the day before, and if the prisoners were not released he should have another that day. "Now you observe," he continued, "that force is necessary; but you must obey my orders. We will not go without taking the prisoners. But take my orders, you must not fire first, you must be fired upon, and when I am gone, you must do as well as you can, as I expect to be the first man that falls." He further declared to the Marshal that they would fight till a cloud of smoke prevented them seeing each other. Intimidated by this show of resistance, the prisoners were liberated, although they insisted on proceeding to Philadelphia to abide the decision of the law, and amid loud huzzas the insurgents dispersed.

In April of this year "the stage was extended from Bethlehem to Easton, setting out every Monday and

Thursday at half-past three A. M. from Jacob Opp's tavern in the latter place,—the Sun tavern at Bethlehem at six o'clock, thence by way of Quakertown, and arriving at the Franklin Head on Second street in Philadelphia, on the same evening. Fare from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, \$2.75."

Rev. John C. Ogden, an Episcopal clergyman who visited Bethlehem during the last month of Mr. Levering's incumbency, has the following notice of our Inn: "It is a stone building, with four large rooms on the first, second and third floors. Those on the second and third floors are in part subdivided into two small and a large room. In this way parties or gentlemen with servants are accommodated almost as separate families. Fifty persons may be quartered here conveniently."

Mr. Levering retired from the Inn in June of 1799. Subsequently he took charge of the estates of the Moravian congregation at Litiz, Lancaster county, whence he returned to Bethlehem circa 1832. Here he died in March of 1835.

His successor at The Sun was

John Lennert, whose administration of its concerns closed on the first of June, 1805. There is extant a waste-book kept by the clerk of the house for the years 1801, 1802 and 1803, from which we extract the following memoranda, as illustrating the modes of travel in vogue in those days, and also the character of the guests whom business or pleasure was wont to bring to the Bethlehem Inn:

"1801. June 20.—A gentleman and a lady in a chair,"

"1801. *June 24.*—A family from Philadelphia in a stage, and driver."

" *July 4.*—A gentleman in the stage. One glass of punch."

" *July 8.*—A company in a stage with four horses and driver. Eight breakfasts, 8 dinners, 16 suppers, 1 gin-spirits, 1 bottle porter, 2 pints Port. "£2. 18. 1."

" *July 12.*—A lady dressed in black."

" " *15.*—A company of French gentlemen with a servant. Four suppers, 4 breakfasts, 4 dinners, 5 bottles porter, 2 bowls punch, 1 pint Lisbon."

 "Two gentlemen in a curricle, three horses and one servant."

" *July 29.*—A company of ladies and gentlemen in a carriage. *N. B.*—The ladies had a bottle of porter every day at dinner."

" *Aug. 12.*—A gentleman in a Windsor chair."

" *Aug. 26.*—A company from Maryland in chairs, viz.: One gentleman, two children and one negro servant. Six suppers, 3 breakfasts, 3 dinners, 2 glasses brandy, $2\frac{1}{4}$ pints Teneriffe, 1 glass sangarée."

" *Aug. 28.*—A company of actors. Twelve suppers, 12 breakfasts, 9 dinners, 12 gills brandy."

" *Sept. 1.*—A company in a Jersey wagon."

" " *12.*—A gentleman and a lady in a phæton."

" *Nov. 28.*—General Lee, 6 horses and 4 servants. Five dinners, 1 bottle Madeira, 5 quarts beer, $5\frac{1}{4}$ pints brandy."

“1802. *April 18.*—A gentleman from Federal City in a stage.”

“ *June 4.*—A gentleman and lady on horseback, 4 horses and 1 servant.”

“ *June 30.*—A company in a carriage, 3 horses, 2 black servants and one nurse.”

“ *Aug. 22.*—Mrs. Wade Hampton and two boys in a carriage, 2 horses and 1 servant. £14. 7. 1.”

“ *Sept. 18.*—The President of Cambridge University.”

“ *October 3.*—A gentleman in a ‘Sopus wagon.’”

“ *“ 9.*—Three French gentlemen and one servant.”

“ *“ 20.*—General Davis, Governor of North Carolina, one child and negro servant, in chairs.”

“1803. *June 7.*—Commodore Berry of the ship United States and negro servant.”

“ *July 29.*—A gentleman and family of six children, two black girls and two drivers from Baltimore.”

Although much of the travel at this time was by private conveyance, the Sun was the house for a number of stages, among which are named Sellers’, Stoehr’s, Silas’, Rinker’s, and Peters’.

Subsequent to his retirement from the Inn at Bethlehem, Mr. Lennert removed to Salem, N. C., where he took charge of the house of entertainment, and where he died circa 1815.

Christian G. Paulns,* and Ann Johanna, his wife, were host and hostess of the Sun between June of 1805 and June of 1811. The following were points, with their distances, on "the lower" or Hellertown Road to Philadelphia, at which the stages that traveled between Philadelphia and Bethlehem, were accustomed to stop in 1809 :†

"	From Philadelphia to B. Davis,.....	16 miles.
"	do. Baptist Meeting,....	23 "
"	do. Housekeeper's,.....	25 "
"	do. Swamp Meeting,....	38 "
"	do. Stoffel Wagner's,‡..	47 "
"	do. Bethlehem,.....	53 "

Joseph Rice, who conducted the Nazareth Inn from October of 1808 to June of 1811, succeeded Mr. Paulns at the Sun, and in 1816§ was followed by

* Mr. Paulus was a native of Neukirch, Saxony, whence he immigrated in 1805, and settled in Bethlehem. His wife was from Hope, New Jersey. Both deceased at Bethlehem in the autumn of 1821.

† Britmeyer's German American Almanac for 1809. *Germdtown, Pa.*

‡ Wagner's tavern, subsequently Woodring's, a short mile south from Hellertown, was built in 1752, on a tract of 184 acres which was patented to Stoffel Wagner in June of that year by Thomas and Richard Penn. LaFayette stopped at Wagner's on his way to Bethlehem after the battle of the Brandywine. Old Stoffel died circa 1812, upwards of eighty years of age, and lies buried at Apple's church near Leithsville. Mr. Charles Wagner, at the mill in Hellertown, is a great-grandson.

§ Mr. Rice died at Bethlehem in October of 1831.

It should here be stated, that in the interval between 1800 and 1817, the Sun was the headquarters of one Nicholas Kremer, who ran a brilliant career as a land speculator, with Northampton and Lehigh counties for the field of his bold operations. Kremer was of humble origin, without any education or means,—but gifted with genius for combinations and with nerve to assume the most hazardous risks.

Jacob Wolle, during whose administration the house was renovated, and materially changed in appearance, the Mansard roof being removed, a third story added, and the stone walls of the old building covered with a coat of rough-casting.

The old public house at Hellertown is almost a *fac simile* of "The Sun," as it was as late as 1852.

It must not be forgotten that Daniel Green, called *Doctor* Green, a man not unknown to fame, took up his abode at the Inn during this incumbency, and for full thirty years, entertained its guests in the capacity of *cicerone*. Mr. Wolle retired in April of 1827. He died at Bethlehem in April of 1863.

Matthew Crist was his successor, and was the last salaried landlord employed by the Moravian Society. His administration closed in April of 1830.

Henceforward, until the sale of the Inn in 1851, it was let for an annual rent to landlords, most of whom were not members of the Moravian Society. The first of these was

These traits, when once he appeared before the public as a land-jobber, won for him its confidence and next its admiration, and in time homage was paid to him, as though he were a king. When in the zenith of his glory he resided at Neshaminy in Allen township, whence he would repair weekly to Bethlehem to hold court at the Sun Inn. On these occasions the house assumed the character of an exchange, its rooms and halls being crowded by the yeomanry of Northampton and the adjacent counties, all eager to buy or sell or barter, infatuated as much by the presence of Kremer as by the excitement of the busy scene. Thousands of acres and tens of thousands of dollars passed hands almost reckless during the sessions of this novel court. So Kremer grew rich, and spending liberally for his subjects, (he kept free house at the Sun on court days,) the Inn drew revenue largely from his purse. But as the bubble grew in circumference, it grew thin, and then burst, and so it happened that Nicholas Kremer saw the day when the wreck of his fictitiously magnificent fortune was sold at sheriff's sale, and he died a poor man.

George Atherton, between 1830 and 1838. He was succeeded by George Ziegler, C. Edward Seidel, Preston Brock, Tilghman Rupp and George Shober.

This brings us to the year 1851, in July of which year the old Sun Inn and its surroundings were sold by Philip H. Goepp, in behalf of the Moravians, to Charles A. Luckenbach, for \$8,000. In September of the aforementioned year the new proprietor sold an undivided half part of the property to John Anderson of New York, whereupon the house was enlarged to its present dimensions, thoroughly renovated, and its management intrusted to

James Leibert, who in April of 1856 in turn became the proprietor of the now Sun Hotel, whose reputation he built up anew.* Mr. Leibert died in October of 1863.

* A memorable day in his incumbency was Tuesday, November the 8th, 1859, it being the occasion of the annual dinner of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, when upwards of one hundred of its members sat down to discuss the following sumptuous bill of fare:

D I N N E R
FOR THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENN'A.,
at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem, Pa.,
(JAMES LEIBERT, PROPRIETOR.)
Tuesday, November 8, 1859.

SOUP.
Calf's Head.

FISH.
Boiled Rock, Sauce Manocasy.

ROAST.

Ribs of Beef. Chickens. Domestic Ducks. Goose, Apple Sauce.
Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce. Lamb with Jelly.
Ham, Champagne Sauce.

In April of 1864, Rufus A. Grider purchased the house of C. A. Luckenbach, administrator of James Leibert, for \$30,000, at an advance of \$10,000. Mr. Grider conducted the house of which he was proprietor, for four years.

Perhaps the most memorable day during this incumbency was the 3d of November, 1865, it being the occasion of a dinner given by his friends to the Honorable

HOT RELIEVES.

Boiled Turkey, Oyster Sauce.	Baked Calf's Head.
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COLD DISHES.

Boned Turkey.	Chicken Salad.	Beef Tongue.
Lobster Salad.		Boiled Ham.

RELISHES.

Assorted Pickles.	Worcestershire Sauce.	Cold Slaw.
Cranberry Sauce.	Currant Jelly.	French Mustard.
Apple Sauce.	Celery.	Catsups.

VEGETABLES.

Turnips.	Sweet Potatoes.	Tomatoes.	Baked Potatoes.	Hominy.
Egg Plants.	Mashed Potatoes.			

GAME.

Saddle of Venison.	Canvas Back Ducks.	Red Head Ducks.
Pheasants.	Partridges on Toast.	

ORNAMENTAL.

Pyramid of Macaroni.

PASTRY AND PUDDINGS.

Mince Pie.	Moravian Apple Cake.	Bethlehem Streussel.	Apple Pie.
Moravian Sugar Cake.	Pound Cake.	Calf's Foot Jelly.	
Forms of Vanilla and Strawberry Ice Cream.			

DESSERT.

Figs.	Almonds.	Raisins.	Grapes.	Apples.	Cheese.

Coffee and Tea.

Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, upon the announcement of the founding by him of the Lehigh University. It is stated that the meeting represented in the aggregate \$300,000,000 capital.

In March, 1868, Mr. Grider sold the Sun Hotel to the present proprietor, Charles Brodhead, for \$50,000. It was let by the latter to James R. Johnson, for a term of five years, but in November, 1868, Mr. Johnson assigned his lease to Messrs. Riegel & Sandt, who managed the hotel for the remainder of the term. In April, 1873, Cyrus T. Smith, late of Towanda, Pa., leased the property, and he has since acceptably wielded the destinies of what was once, and for upwards of one hundred years, the old Sun Inn at Bethlehem.

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